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in 1882 the extension of elementary instruction to all. After a prolonged and bitter fight the famous law of 1884 was passed which granted to the working man not only the right of association, but also of coalition. "Qui autorisait les syndicats et les unions de syndicats." During the long controversy over this measure the senate chosen by the municipal councils repeatedly revealed its greater conservatism by strenuous opposition. The next important "legislation ouvrière" came with the abolition of the *livret* in 1890; then followed measures for the protection of mine workers, for the reduction of the hours of labor for women and children, for the proper inspection of factories, for the arbitration of disputes before justices of the peace, and for the regulation of the safety and sanitation of mines and factories.

The work is clear and direct, showing an excellent grasp of the historic forces at work in forcing the labor legislation on a reluctant bourgeoisie which is still opposed to the Gambetta's idea "l'alliance du le prolétariat et de la bourgeoisie." There is a poor index, an excellent table of contents and an up-to-date bibliography.

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**Wyman, Bruce.** *Control of the Market.* Pp. vii, 282. Price, \$1.50. New York. Moffat, Yard & Co., 1911.

The limits of a brief review are entirely inadequate for more than an appreciation of the excellent work done by Professor Wyman in his "Control of the Market." This little book admirably summarizes the recent extensions of the police power into the various fields of business regulation. The various conditions which call for public regulation of private business, so far as concerns the right of private enterprises to fix charges and determine supply and service, are carefully set forth, and the views of the various courts are fully illustrated by a large number of quotations from leading cases.

Starting with a discussion of the tendency toward state control, the author, in Chapter II, explains the principle on which the form of public regulation with which his book deals is based. This is the desire on the part of the public, which has not been the least modified by the tendency toward regulation in various lines, that competition, which in another place is defined as "that condition of business which puts the distributors at the mercy of their public," should be continued.

Next in order Professor Wyman explains the different methods by which competition has been controlled by the establishment of various forms of monopoly, including contracts between manufacturers and distributors by which they are given unfair advantages, coercion by labor unions, and pressure by various forms of trade combination. In connection with this summary of successful attempts at monopolization is given an outline of what the courts have regarded as unfair methods of competition employed by these various combinations.

The author next approaches the solution of the problem presented by

the necessity for public regulation. He finds that the power of the state should be extended over all forms of business which are affected with a public interest, and that when monopoly is established in any industry, the public interest immediately emerges, since the public is forced to deal with the monopoly which, in the absence of public regulation, can charge such prices and impose such conditions as it pleases, restrained only by the fear of unprofitably reducing the demand for its product or services. This restraint, as Professor Wyman clearly shows, is entirely inadequate to protect the public against the use of monopolistic power.

The solution of the problem the author finds in the extension over every form of monopolistic enterprise of the power of regulation, either by some form of public commission, a device whose general application he seems to approve, or by general statutes to be interpreted by the courts. Such an extension of public regulation he finds to be entirely consistent with the principle of fair competition and indeed essential to the preservation of that principle, since in the absence of the present regulation of monopoly he finds that the imminent alternative will be state ownership of monopolistic industries.

Aside from the important contribution which it makes to the solution of the so-called trust problem, the Control of the Market will be found helpful by every attorney in contact with large business operations, and especially valuable in connection with university courses in public regulation.

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